Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry

Sixth, Completely Revised Edition

Volume 1

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Volume 1

Abrasion and Erosion to Air

WILEY-VCH

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Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry

Volume 1

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Volumes 1 - 39: Alphabetically Arranged Articles
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Symbols and Units

Symbols and units agree with SI standards (for conversion factors see page IX). The following list gives the most important symbols used in the encyclopedia. Articles with many specific units and symbols have a similar list as front matter.

Symbol	Unit	Physical Quantity
a_B		activity of substance B
A_r		relative atomic mass (atomic weight)
A	m^2	area
c_B	mol/m^3, mol/L (M)	concentration of substance B
C	C/V	electric capacity
c_p, c_v	$J\,kg^{-1}K^{-1}$	specific heat capacity
d	cm, m	diameter
d		relative density (ϱ/ϱ_{water})
D	m^2/s	diffusion coefficient
D	Gy (= J/kg)	absorbed dose
e	C	elementary charge
E	J	energy
E	V/m	electric field strength
E	V	electromotive force
E_A	J	activation energy
f		activity coefficient
F	C/mol	Faraday constant
F	N	force
g	m/s^2	acceleration due to gravity
G	J	Gibbs free energy
h	m	height
$\hbar$	$W \cdot s^2$	Planck constant
H	J	enthalpy
I	A	electric current
I	cd	luminous intensity
k	(variable)	rate constant of a chemical reaction
k	J/K	Boltzmann constant
K	(variable)	equilibrium constant
l	m	length
m	g, kg, t	mass
M_r		relative molecular mass (molecular weight)
n_D^{20}		refractive index (sodium D-line, 20 °C)
n	mol	amount of substance
N_A	mol^{-1}	Avogadro constant (6.023×10^{23} mol^{-1})
p	Pa, bar *	pressure
Q	J	quantity of heat
r	m	radius
R	$J\,K^{-1}mol^{-1}$	gas constant
R	Ω	electric resistance
S	J/K	entropy
t	s, min, h, d, month, a	time

Symbols and Units (Continued from p. VII)

Symbol	Unit	Physical Quantity
t	°C	temperature
T	K	absolute temperature
u	m/s	velocity
U	V	electric potential
U	J	internal energy
V	m^3, L, mL, µL	volume
w		mass fraction
W	J	work
x_B		mole fraction of substance B
Z		proton number, atomic number
α		cubic expansion coefficient
α	$W\,m^{-2}K^{-1}$	heat-transfer coefficient (heat-transfer number)
α		degree of dissociation of electrolyte
$[\alpha]$	10^{-2}deg cm^2g^{-1}	specific rotation
η	Pa · s	dynamic viscosity
θ	°C	temperature
$\varkappa$		c_p/c_v
λ	$W\,m^{-1}K^{-1}$	thermal conductivity
λ	nm, m	wavelength
μ		chemical potential
ν	Hz, s^{-1}	frequency
ν	m^2/s	kinematic viscosity (η/ϱ)
π	Pa	osmotic pressure
ϱ	g/cm^3	density
σ	N/m	surface tension
τ	Pa (N/m^2)	shear stress
φ		volume fraction
χ	Pa^{-1} (m^2/N)	compressibility

* The official unit of pressure is the pascal (Pa).

Conversion Factors

SI unit	Non-SI unit	From SI to non-SI multiply by
Mass		
kg	pound (avoirdupois)	2.205
kg	ton (long)	9.842×10^{-4}
kg	ton (short)	1.102×10^{-3}
Volume		
m^3	cubic inch	6.102×10^{4}
m^3	cubic foot	35.315
m^3	gallon (U.S., liquid)	2.642×10^{2}
m^3	gallon (Imperial)	2.200×10^{2}
Temperature		
°C	°F	$°C\times1.8+32$
Force		
N	dyne	1.0×10^{5}
Energy, Work		
J	Btu (int.)	9.480×10^{-4}
J	cal (int.)	2.389×10^{-1}
J	eV	6.242×10^{18}
J	erg	1.0×10^{7}
J	kW · h	2.778×10^{-7}
J	kp · m	1.020×10^{-1}
Pressure		
MPa	at	10.20
MPa	atm	9.869
MPa	bar	10
kPa	mbar	10
kPa	mm Hg	7.502
kPa	psi	0.145
kPa	torr	7.502

Powers of Ten

E (exa)	10^{18}	d (deci)	10^{-1}
P (peta)	10^{15}	c (centi)	10^{-2}
T (tera)	10^{12}	m (milli)	10^{-3}
G (giga)	10^{9}	μ (micro)	10^{-6}
M (mega)	10^{6}	n (nano)	10^{-9}
k (kilo)	10^{3}	p (pico)	10^{-12}
h (hecto)	10^{2}	f (femto)	10^{-15}
da (deca)	10	a (atto)	10^{-18}

Abbreviations

The following is a list of the abbreviations used in the text. Common terms, the names of publications and institutions, and legal agreements are included along with their full identities. Other abbreviations will be defined wherever they first occur in an article. For further abbreviations, see page VII, Symbols and Units; page XIV, Frequently Cited Companies (Abbreviations), and page XV, Country Codes in patent references. The names of periodical publications are abbreviated exactly as done by Chemical Abstracts Service.

abs.	absolute
a.c.	alternating current
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACS	American Chemical Society
ADI	acceptable daily intake
ADN	accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voie de navigation interieure (European agreement concerning the international transportation of dangerous goods by inland waterways)
ADNR	ADN par le Rhin (regulation concerning the transportation of dangerous goods on the Rhine and all national waterways of the countries concerned)
ADP	adenosine 5′-diphosphate
ADR	accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European agreement concerning the international transportation of dangerous goods by road)
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission (United States)
a.i.	Active ingredient
AIChE	American Institute of Chemical Engineers
AIME	American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AMP	adenosine 5′-monophosphate
APhA	American Pharmaceutical Association
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATP	adenosine 5′-triphosphate
BAM	Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung (Federal Republic of Germany)
BAT	Biologischer Arbeitsstoff-Toleranz-Wert (biological tolerance value for a working material, established by MAK Commission, see MAK)
Beilstein	Beilstein's Handbook of Organic Chemistry, Springer, Berlin – Heidelberg – New York
BET	Brunauer – Emmett – Teller
BGA	Bundesgesundheitsamt (Federal Republic of Germany)
BGBl.	Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Republic of Germany)
BIOS	British Intelligence Objectives Subcommitee Report (see also FIAT)
BOD	biological oxygen demand
bp	boiling point
B.P.	British Pharmacopeia
BS	British Standard
ca.	circa
calcd.	calculated
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
cat.	catalyst, catalyzed
CEN	Comité Européen de Normalisation
cf.	compare
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (United States)
cfu	colony forming units
Chap.	chapter
ChemG	Chemikaliengesetz (Federal Republic of Germany)
C.I.	Colour Index
CIOS	Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommitee Report (see also FIAT)
CNS	central nervous system
Co.	Company
COD	chemical oxygen demand
conc.	concentrated
const.	constant
Corp.	Corporation
crit.	critical

CTFA	The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association (United States)
DAB 9	Deutsches Arzneibuch, 9th ed., Deutscher Apotheker-Verlag, Stuttgart 1986
d.c.	direct current
decomp.	decompose, decomposition
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Science Foundation)
dil.	dilute, diluted
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Norm (Federal Republic of Germany)
DMF	dimethylformamide
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DOE	Department of Energy (United States)
DOT	Department of Transportation – Materials Transportation Bureau (United States)
DTA	differential thermal analysis
EC	effective concentration
EC	European Community
ed.	editor, edition, edited
e.g.	for example
emf	electromotive force
EmS	Emergency Schedule
EN	European Standard (European Community)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
EPR	electron paramagnetic resonance
Eq.	equation
ESCA	electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis
esp.	especially
ESR	electron spin resonance
Et	ethyl substituent ($-C_2H_5$)
et al.	and others
etc.	et cetera
EVO	Eisenbahnverkehrsordnung (Federal Republic of Germany)
exp (...)	$e^{(\cdots)}$, mathematical exponent
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (United States)
FD & C	Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (United States)
FHSA	Federal Hazardous Substances Act (United States)
FIAT	Field Information Agency, Technical (United States reports on the chemical industry in Germany, 1945)
Fig.	figure
fp	freezing point
Friedländer	P. Friedländer, Fortschritte der Teerfarbenfabrikation und verwandter Industriezweige, Vol. 1 – 25, Springer, Berlin 1888 – 1942
FT	Fourier transform
(g)	gas, gaseous
GC	gas chromatography
GefStoffV	Gefahrstoffverordnung (regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany concerning hazardous substances)
GGVE	Verordnung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland über die Beförderung gefährlicher Güter mit der Eisenbahn (regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the transportation of dangerous goods by rail)
GGVS	Verordnung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland über die Beförderung gefährlicher Güter auf der Straße (regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the transportation of dangerous goods by road)
GGVSee	Verordnung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland über die Beförderung gefährlicher Güter mit Seeschiffen (regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the transportation of dangerous goods by sea-going vessels)
GLC	gas-liquid chromatography
Gmelin	Gmelin's Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry, 8th ed., Springer, Berlin – Heidelberg – New York
GRAS	generally recognized as safe
Hal	halogen substituent (–F, –Cl, –Br, –I)
Houben-Weyl	Methoden der organischen Chemie, 4th ed., Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France

IATA-DGR International Air Transport Association, Dangerous Goods Regulations
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
i.e. that is
i.m. intramuscular
IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMO Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultive Organization (in the past: IMCO)
Inst. Institute
i.p. intraperitoneal
IR infrared
ISO International Organization for Standardization
IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
i.v. intravenous
Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd ed., J. Wiley & Sons, New York – Chichester – Brisbane – Toronto 1978 – 1984; 4th ed., J. Wiley & Sons, New York – Chichester – Brisbane – Toronto 1991 – 1998
(l) liquid
Landolt-Börnstein Zahlenwerte u. Funktionen aus Physik, Chemie, Astronomie, Geophysik u. Technik, Springer, Heidelberg 1950 – 1980; Zahlenwerte und Funktionen aus Naturwissenschaften und Technik, Neue Serie, Springer, Heidelberg, since 1961
LC_{50} lethal concentration for 50 % of the test animals
LCLo lowest published lethal concentration
LD_{50} lethal dose for 50 % of the test animals
LDLo lowest published lethal dose
ln logarithm (base e)
LNG liquefied natural gas
log logarithm (base 10)
LPG liquefied petroleum gas
M mol/L
M metal (in chemical formulas)
MAK Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration (maximum concentration at the workplace in the Federal Republic of Germany); cf. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (ed.): Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen (MAK) und Biologische Arbeitsstoff-Toleranz-Werte (BAT), WILEY-VCH Verlag, Weinheim (published annually)
max. maximum
MCA Manufacturing Chemists Association (United States)
Me methyl substituent ($-CH_3$)
Methodicum Chimicum Methodicum Chimicum, Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart
MFAG Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods
MIK maximale Immissionskonzentration (maximum immission concentration)
min. minimum
mp melting point
MS mass spectrum, mass spectrometry
NAS National Academy of Sciences (United States)
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States)
NBS National Bureau of Standards (United States)
NCTC National Collection of Type Cultures (United States)
NIH National Institutes of Health (United States)
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (United States)
NMR nuclear magnetic resonance
no. number
NOEL no observed effect level
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission (United States)
NRDC National Research Development Corporation (United States)
NSC National Service Center (United States)
NSF National Science Foundation (United States)
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board (United States)
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration (United States)

p., pp.	page, pages
Patty	G. D. Clayton, F. E. Clayton (eds.): Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 3rd ed., Wiley Interscience, New York
PB report	Publication Board Report (U.S. Department of Commerce, Scientific and Industrial Reports)
PEL	permitted exposure limit
Ph	phenyl substituent ($-C_6H_5$)
Ph. Eur.	European Pharmacopoeia, 2nd. ed., Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1981
phr	part per hundred rubber (resin)
PNS	peripheral nervous system
ppm	parts per million
q. v.	which see (quod vide)
ref.	refer, reference
resp.	respectively
R_f	retention factor (TLC)
R. H.	relative humidity
RID	règlement international concernant le transport des marchandises dangereuses par chemin de fer (international convention concerning the transportation of dangerous goods by rail)
RNA	ribonucleic acid
R phrase (R-Satz)	risk phrase according to ChemG and GefStoffV (Federal Republic of Germany)
rpm	revolutions per minute
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, edited by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States)
(s)	solid
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers (United States)
s.c.	subcutaneous
SI	International System of Units
SIMS	secondary ion mass spectrometry
S phrase (S-Satz)	safety phrase according to ChemG and GefStoffV (Federal Republic of Germany)
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit (see TLV)
STP	standard temperature and pressure (0° C, 101.325 kPa)
T_g	glass transition temperature
TA Luft	Technische Anleitung zur Reinhaltung der Luft (clean air regulation in Federal Republic of Germany)
TA Lärm	Technische Anleitung zum Schutz gegen Lärm (low noise regulation in Federal Republic of Germany)
TDLo	lowest published toxic dose
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TLC	thin layer chromatography
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (TWA and STEL); published annually by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Cincinnati, Ohio
TOD	total oxygen demand
TRK	Technische Richtkonzentration (lowest technically feasible level)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)
TÜV	Technischer Überwachungsverein (Technical Control Board of the Federal Republic of Germany)
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UBA	Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency)
Ullmann	Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, 5th ed., VCH Verlagsgesellschaft, Weinheim, 1985 – 1996; Ullmanns Encyklopädie der Technischen Chemie, 4th ed., Verlag Chemie, Weinheim 1972 – 1984; 3rd ed., Urban und Schwarzenberg, München 1951 – 1970
USAEC	United States Atomic Energy Commission
USAN	United States Adopted Names
USD	United States Dispensatory
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S.P.	United States Pharmacopeia
UV	ultraviolet
UVV	Unfallverhütungsvorschriften der Berufsgenossenschaft (workplace safety regulations in the Federal Republic of Germany)
VbF	Verordnung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland über die Errichtung und den Betrieb von Anlagen zur Lagerung, Abfüllung und Beförderung brennbarer Flüssigkeiten (regulation in the Federal Republic of Germany

	concerning the construction and operation of plants for storage, filling, and transportation of flammable liquids; classification according to the flash point of liquids, in accordance with the classification in the United States)
VDE	Verband Deutscher Elektroingenieure (Federal Republic of Germany)
VDI	Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (Federal Republic of Germany)
vol	volume
vol.	volume (of a series of books)
vs.	versus
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklasse (water hazard class)
WHO	World Health Organization (United Nations)
Winnacker-Küchler	Chemische Technologie, 4th ed., Carl Hanser Verlag, München, 1982-1986; Winnacker-Küchler, Chemische Technik: Prozesse und Produkte, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, from 2003
wt	weight
$	U.S. dollar, unless otherwise stated

Frequently Cited Companies (Abbreviations)

Air Products	Air Products and Chemicals
Akzo	Algemene Koninklijke Zout Organon
Alcoa	Aluminum Company of America
Allied	Allied Corporation
Amer. Cyanamid	American Cyanamid Company
BASF	BASF Aktiengesellschaft
Bayer	Bayer AG
BP	British Petroleum Company
Celanese	Celanese Corporation
Daicel	Daicel Chemical Industries
Dainippon	Dainippon Ink and Chemicals Inc.
Dow Chemical	The Dow Chemical Company
DSM	Dutch Staats Mijnen
Du Pont	E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Exxon	Exxon Corporation
FMC	Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation
GAF	General Aniline & Film Corporation
W.R. Grace	W.R. Grace & Company
Hoechst	Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
IBM	International Business Machines Corporation
ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries
IFP	Institut Français du Pétrole
INCO	International Nickel Company
3M	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company
Mitsubishi Chemical	Mitsubishi Chemical Industries
Monsanto	Monsanto Company
Nippon Shokubai	Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo
PCUK	Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann
PPG	Pittsburg Plate Glass Industries
Searle	G.D. Searle & Company
SKF	Smith Kline & French Laboratories
SNAM	Societá Nazionale Metandotti
Sohio	Standard Oil of Ohio
Stauffer	Stauffer Chemical Company
Sumitomo	Sumitomo Chemical Company
Toray	Toray Industries Inc.
UCB	Union Chimique Belge
Union Carbide	Union Carbide Corporation
UOP	Universal Oil Products Company
VEBA	Vereinigte Elektrizitäts- und Bergwerks-AG
Wacker	Wacker Chemie GmbH

Country Codes

The following list contains a selection of standard country codes used in the patent references.

AT	Austria	ID	Indonesia
AU	Australia	IL	Israel
BE	Belgium	IT	Italy
BG	Bulgaria	JP	Japan *
BR	Brazil	LU	Luxembourg
CA	Canada	MA	Morocco
CH	Switzerland	NL	Netherlands *
CS	Czechoslovakia	NO	Norway
DD	German Democratic Republic	NZ	New Zealand
DE	Federal Republic of Germany (and Germany before 1949) *	PL	Poland
		PT	Portugal
DK	Denmark	SE	Sweden
ES	Spain	SU	Soviet Union
FI	Finland	US	United States of America
FR	France	YU	Yugoslavia
GB	United Kingdom	ZA	South Africa
GR	Greece	EP	European Patent Office *
HU	Hungary	WO	World Intellectual Property Organization

* For Europe, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands, the type of patent is specified: EP (patent), EP-A (application), DE (patent), DE-OS (Offenlegungsschrift), DE-AS (Auslegeschrift), JP (patent), JP-Kokai (Kokai tokkyo koho), NL (patent), and NL-A (application).

Periodic Table of Elements

element symbol, atomic number, and relative atomic mass (atomic weight)

1A "European" group designation and old IUPAC recommendation
1 group designation to 1986 IUPAC proposal
IA "American" group designation, also used by the Chemical Abstracts Service until the end of 1986

1 IA	2 IIA	3 IIIB	4 IVB	5 VB	6 VIB	7 VIIB	8 VIII	9 VIII	10 VIII	11 IB	12 IIB	13 IIIA	14 IVA	15 VA	16 VIA	17 VIIA	18 VIIIA
1 H 1.0079	2A 2 IIA											3B 13 IIIA	4B 14 IVA	5B 15 VA	6B 16 VIA	7B 17 VIIA	0 18 VIIIA
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.0122											5 B 10.811	6 C 12.011	7 N 14.007	8 O 15.999	9 F 18.998	10 Ne 20.180
11 Na 22.990	12 Mg 24.305	3A 3 IIIB	4A 4 IVB	5A 5 VB	6A 6 VIB	7A 7 VIIB	8 8 VIII	8 9 VIII	8 10 VIII	1B 11 IB	2B 12 IIB	13 Al 26.982	14 Si 28.086	15 P 30.974	16 S 32.066	17 Cl 35.453	18 Ar 39.948
19 K 39.098	20 Ca 40.078	21 Sc 44.956	22 Ti 47.867	23 V 50.942	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.938	26 Fe 55.845	27 Co 58.933	28 Ni 58.693	29 Cu 63.546	30 Zn 65.409	31 Ga 69.723	32 Ge 72.61	33 As 74.922	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.904	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb 85.468	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.906	40 Zr 91.224	41 Nb 92.906	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc* 98.906	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.87	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.71	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.90	54 Xe 131.29
55 Cs 132.91	56 Ba 137.33		72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.95	74 W 183.84	75 Re 186.21	76 Os 190.23	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.08	79 Au 196.97	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.38	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 208.98	84 Po* 208.98	85 At* 209.99	86 Rn* 222.02
87 Fr* 223.02	88 Ra* 226.03		104 Rf* 261.11	105 Db* 262.11	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Uun*	111 Uuu*	112 Uub*		114 Uuq*		116 Uuh*		

[a] provisional IUPAC symbol

57 La 138.91	58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.91	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm* 146.92	62 Sm 150.36	63 Eu 151.97	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.93	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.93	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.93	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.97
89 Ac* 227.03	90 Th* 232.04	91 Pa* 231.04	92 U* 238.03	93 Np* 237.05	94 Pu* 244.06	95 Am* 243.06	96 Cm* 247.07	97 Bk* 247.07	98 Cf* 251.08	99 Es* 252.08	100 Fm* 257.10	101 Md* 258.10	102 No* 259.10	103 Lr* 260.11

* radioactive element; mass of most important isotope given.

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Abrasion and Erosion

KLAUS SCHNEEMANN, Hüls AG, Marl, Federal Republic of Germany

1. Introduction

Practical experience with industrial equipment, machinery, and plant has shown that components have only limited service lives. Damage and ultimate failure of the component can occur as a result of changes in the material that originate at the surface, even if the components are designed such that long-term action of the forces alone causes neither fracture nor undue deformation.

If the reactions responsible for the damage are of electrochemical or predominantly chemical nature, the term corrosion is normally used, whereas mechanical damage to the surface of the component is defined as wear. Attempts to avoid a loss of material due to wear, or at least to reduce the loss, concentrate on making the affected surface more resistant to wear. This can be achieved by mechanical, thermal, or thermochemical treatment of the surface or by applying or depositing metallic coatings. Under some circumstances the wear conditions can be changed by design measures so that the danger for the affected component surface is eliminated or reduced to a tolerable level.

With few exceptions (e.g., running-in of bearings), wear in engineering means an undesired change that causes very high costs every year; in a highly developed, industrialized country this can amount to ca. 1 – 2 % of the gross national product [1].

Plant construction typical of the chemical industry plays an insignificant role, and wear is correctly known as "the problem child of mechanical engineering" [2].

Wear, friction, and lubrication are described under the term tribology as the science of the study, industrial application, and modification of the phenomena and processes occurring between surfaces which are acting against each other and moving relative to one another; this includes boundary surface interactions between solids, and between solids and their gaseous or liquid surroundings. Since at least two components of a system are involved in wear, it is not a pure material characteristic, but only a system characteristic. Wear itself is generally understood as progressive loss of material from the surface of a solid body caused by mechanical action, i.e., contact and relative motion with a solid, liquid, or gaseous phase.

2. Types of Wear and Wear Mechanisms

The treatment of wear must take the diversity of tribological processes into account, and this requires precise analysis of the loads and of the appearance of the damage. It is usual to subdivide the large number of wear processes into types of wear and wear mechanisms, in which different mechanisms have to be allocated to one and the same type of wear.

The kinematic conditions and the types of materials involved in the wear determine the types of wear, such as sliding wear, elastic rolling wear, impact wear, and shock wear.

Oscillating wear stress, or oscillation wear, is caused by oscillating sliding and by oscillat-